SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

Whole No. 183.

National Committee Meeting.

at week the first meeting of the Na Louis, Mo. Besides the local quo fornia. New Jersey and Wisconsin present. Nebraska's committeeman a proxy and Utah had two contestentatives there.

lves to a short review.

begin with, let us state that while useless to deny that some ilttle fuc-al likes and dislikes are still lingern the time when the Social Dem e party with headquarters in Chicais fighting with the Springfield fac-se so-called Kaugaroos, yet it is very at that the old and hitter factions of there will be a new line-up within party on the question of State Aufor considerable state autonomy, is, for the right of every state hav e central organization to conduct own party affairs without any interfrom the national committee tion 4 of Article VI reads as follows:

ction 2 of Article VI reads as follows:

"in states and territories in which cheeks no ecutral organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territorial organizations that have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial afairs within such state or territory, and the National committee und 'subcommittee or officers thereof shall have be right to interfere in anch matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations."

New this provision, which night to be

w this provision, which night to be cal party of a democratic or halfwith some of the leaders of our who have grown up in the old De school that believes in n strong lised "government" and rule. They ld like to have an organization some a the church or lodge plan, with stamps, and possibly even with and grips to know the "believers" believers."

such a strict form of organizaundoubtedly has its advantages, the ry of the American Socialist moveg the last fifty years has proad any doubt that its rigid diswill never succeed in this country. strict centralization naturally leads ectarianism, bossism and spilts. This was recognized by the Unity conin Indianapolis (heid July 29,), and hence the constitution which a built upon the principle of state

Yet there are some men—great and small who never learn and nover forget. And are sorry to any that a few of our selling Eastern comrades are of that For instance, Max Hayes and James y are bitter oppouents of state auwhile Job Harriman has no There was u strong teuin the last meeting of the uacommittee to crush home rule of by evading the constitution. In satters an attempt will be made arge the powers of the nutional through an amendment to the tion that is to be carried by a We hope that any and all mendments will be voted down. It tainly not fair to begin to tear down ago and before the underlying ciple has any chance to prove its

t lu spite of the differences of a nature that were obvious entire session of the national hy hard work and earnest zesi for It no doubt accomplished clearing up misunderstandings mr the trades union policy of the nai committee and by the deranged condition of the m of the national committee will re unity than we ever have had. If of its members only try to live up spirit of the agreement at the in the constitution.

d Krupp, manufacturer of guns, st man in Germany, accordto the income tax returns. He has annual income of more than 00,000 marks, and this niaces ar and away ahead of any class of rich men in the n. Empire. His grandfather, rick Krupp, who discovered the second making east steel, out of which at fortune has been evolved, died sty in 1826. The father of Alupp succeeded to the little foun-men, and he and his son began the secret process of transform into the making of cannon—th Nars of the last half of the Nine ury did help greatly in buildthe enormous business, the great-

est of its kind in the world. The father died in 1877. Indicative of what an income of \$5,000,000 a year means in Ger pany, it may be noted that the next richest man la Herr von Thiele-Winckler, he coal master, whose income is 6,000, ented by its constitution was held 000 marks, or \$1,500,000 a year. It is needless to say that these German plutoof St. Louis the committeemen of crats are poor orphan boys compared w York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, with our American billionaires. And mans, Washington, Missonri, Illinois, fifty years ago when capitalism had full

Present conditions cannot continue very at to give a detailed report of the seedings. We will therefore confine wealth, but that one of the seedings as short review. and industrial revolutions is coming upon us is manifest. A civilization that can be defined as a system by which wants and appetites are created without affording corresponding opportunities to gratify them, must be unstable, and something is going to be done, and it will be soon. Is it to be the dawn of larger liberties than ever before were held, or will soon be forgotten entirely and the twilight of a darker night of oppression for the masses? That is the question that confronts us, and the answer will largely depend upon the intelligence foresight and honesty displayed by Socialist and Trades union leaders. masses cannot answer lt.

Nobody any longer believes in the pan acea for social ills that used to be of-fered, namely, the election of "good men" to office. "Good men" and plenty have been corrupted by the system they have tried, honestly enough no doubt, to patch up and "regulate." The system makes men what they are. Men are what they are because of the things, ideas, persons and environment by which they have been influenced, and they are corrupted because the system can only be maintained by means in themselves corrupt. So long as the system is hero it will find men ready to buy and ready to sell, and the "good men" forced to sell or give up their Utopian ideas of "controlling" and "regulating" public husinesses conducted for prolit by private corporations. When the grab game of monopoly and trust making shall have run lts full course and collectivism succeeds the corporation, we shuil, of course, want the "good men," hut we shail want "good men" plus something else. That something will be a determination and guarantee that "Thou shalt not steal" shall be literally carried out through laws that are just hy ments of the universe for the benefit of ciai co-operative capital in place of many ordid competing capitals. It will require the public ownership and adminindispensable utilities of production and

Judge Wallber's suggestion that Prince Henry be shown the factories and homes of the working class in Milwankee is a very good one, and we hope it will be carried ont by the committee which wili show things to the prince. The stamping works and other places similar to hem should not be overlooked. Then he should see the homes of our workingmen in the Sixth ward, too. He should ulso be told what percentage of these bomes are owned by workingmen. And the committeemen might present to the prince a copy of Wisconsin laws for the protection of labor to rend in his leisure moments.

Some one has figured out that every Boer in the Transvani army has cos England his weight in gold, counting 145 pounds as an average weight. And this ls the sort of thing that modern statesmen—English and American—think pays. much money he earned and no protest Boers come high, but we hope there will heard. Says a dispatch from Toledo: o no reduction in prices. Every dead Boer was worth his weight in gold.

There is a gloomy outlook for the labor of this country as n result of the colo nial policy, according to former Gov. George S. Bontwell of Massachusetts. Speaking in Fancuii hail, Boston, last

George S. Bontwell of Massachusetts. Speaking in Fánculi hail, Boston, last week, he said:

"There are four great interests of inbor and production that are to be touched seriously and adversely when we accept freedom of trade between the United States and the islands named: The sugar interest, the tolance interest, the hemp culture and the growing of tropical fruits. Our producers of these articles are to be brought into competition with producers who can employ laborers who can live on foods that are less expensive than the meats and breadstiffs which American laborers require, and which they are accustomed to consume, who do not need fuel nor clothing for warmth, and whose wages are less than 60 per cent. of the wages which are now paid to American laborers which are now paid to American laborers. In such a contest the result cannot be doubtful. America must thandon the field, or the laborers from Lonisiana to Minnesota, from Florida to Connecticut, must accept the wages which are now paid to Chemeton that may be paid in Cebu and Luonishan to Minnesota, from Florida to Connecticut, must accept the wages which are hard to be a survey of the United States.

"The tobacco growers of Connecticut have been assured by the secretary of agriculture that the cultivation of to hacco for cligar wrappers may be continued. This must be a gratifying assurance to Connecticut. The loss of labor and the reduced values of all the lands that are now assurance to Connecticut. The loss of labor and the reduced values of all the lands that are now assurance to Connecticut. The loss of labor and the culture of sugar, tobacco, heem and tropical fruits.

This catastrople to labor and to land will extend to labor and to land in ertification of the construction of the construction was supposed to the culture of sugar, tobacco, heem and tropical fruits.

This catastrople to labor and to land in ertification of the construction of the construction of the construction was supposed to the culture of sugar, tobacco, heem and tropical fruits

Linsecurity of the Working Class, as

All the advantages of all the new inventions, machines and improvements w mainly go to the small class of eapitalists, while on the other hand these very inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and create a steadily increasing army of unemployed, who-starved and husgryare ever ready to take the places of those who are employed, and who, therefore, still further depress the lahor market. It is from this army that the eapltalists recruit their "scabs," their "special police," their "deputy sheriffs," their Pinkerton detectives—and some of their most useful ward politicians.

Before the beginning of this, the capitalist era, common laborers in England could live a whole week upon the earnings of four days. Now in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or anywhere, common laborers can hardly live seven days npon the earnings of six days of much more continuous toil. And in many cases now the laborer is compelled to disrupt his family, and send his wife and children to the shop or the factory. For that is the greatest curse of machinery, or rather of "individualist" monopoly of machinery, that capital can and is coined out of women, and even out of infancy, that women and children can be and are substituted for men. Thus, not alone are men turned into wares, governed by demand and supply, but men are also made to scramble for a scanty living with their wives, sisters and chlidren.

In the cotton and woolen factories of enlightened Massachusetts, women and chlidren now compose two-thirds of the working force. In the workshops of Kickhefer Bros. of Milwankee are a few foremen and many hundred little boys Very similar are the conditions in our large cigar and tohacco fac-

tories, in the sash and door factories, etc.

Laws against it are of little use, unless the economic conditions of the laboring people are improved by higher wages, to start with. For while it is proven that the wages thus earned by a whole family do not on an average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it has not yet become habitual to employ women and children, still this abuse is daily gaining ground.

The larger part of the population—the very part that does all the hard labor -both manual and mental-is now damned to a hell which is without hope and without excuption. They are damned to live a life of suffering, of misery, of ignorance and of constant torture. They are damned to live scantily from tolay to tomorrow, to be hadly fed, badly dressed and badly housed, and, what is worse, they are damned to live so insecurely that any little incident may bring to them the casualty of being "out of work," a casualty that may make a good-for-nothing tramp of the best of them, make prostitutes of their wives and daughters and thieves of their sons. And, queerly enough, while our laws protect property, protect a pair of hoots, a sack of flour, or a pair of trousers-while these laws also protect a millionaire and even n nurderer—these laws, queerly enough, do not protect an honest laborer who is in need. He has to beg for "charity," or he must starve. If he wants protection, he must commit a crime, steal, rob or become a common drunkard. Then he is "protected"-he is sent to jail or a "honse of correction." Truly, this state of things is beli.

Nor is this all. For by the mere fact of being the children of workingmen. poor children are, as a rule, condemned to the same fate as that of their parents, except they be saved by a special act of God's grane, by a special stroke of good luck—the children of laborers nowudays are also damned to become laborers. This is a rule, no matter how talected such children may be, the parameters. This is a rule, no matter how talected such children may be, the parameter how the proper care, training and education. As a rule, ents are not able to give them the proper care, training and education. As a rule, such children must go to work while they are still very young. They must help sustain the family. They must slave with their parents, hrothers und sisters or starve with them.

So the suffering of the working people begins when they are infant habes—in fact, it begins before they are born. The cruel Calvinist dogma of the predestination of people who are to be damned has been actually realized by our working class. And yet if we look closer, there are all the elements near to make a comparative heaven out of this hell. There is plenty of all the things laborers need in every country, and especially in our country—in America.

ery hrsneh of industry, und to every state of the Union."

All of this comes from capitalist greed ind foreing u "civilization" npon people who are not yet ready for it. When will he working class of America understand and seize upon the civilization they invenide and lusure its complete enjoyment o themselves? All of this comes from capitalist greed and foreing u "civilization" upon people who are not yet ready for it. When will the working class of America understand and seize upon the civilization they have made and lusure its complete enjoyment to themselves?

Writing from Rome on the political parties of Italy, William E. Curtis says in the Record-Herald that the Socialists are growing more rapidly than any other Their vote Increase of the parties. from 76,237 in the elections of 1895 to over 216,000 in 1900, and their progress has been very rapid ever since. party has sixty members in the Chamber of Deputies.

Protests against alx-days' walking or hieyele races are common enough from press and pulpit and such exhibitions are denounced as brutal and injurious to those taking part. But when a working man labors eighteen hours a day for fif teen days, the same class of habbling humbugs tell a pretty tale about how much money he earned and no protest is

eard. Says a dispatch from 10000:

"In the rush of the construction work on the Lake Shore electric lines many of the linemen did the work of two men every minute of the time that they worked and had the endurance to work for days at a stretch without stopping their work day in night other than to obtain the necessary food to sustain them. It was a race against time to complete the road.

"Some of the men gave an exhibition of endurance which is aimost beyond the limit of eredence. There were numerous instances where the linemen dropped while at their work, and fell into a deep sleep, from which it was almost impossible to wake them antit they had slept for a short time. Nature absolutely refused to stand for the enormous strain which was put upon her.

You see it was this way: George hav ng lost three fiogers, his employers temporarily raised his wages to \$5 to put off my possible suit for damuges for which they knew they were linkle. Then, though the boy's hand had healed, he could not operate the six machines thir eeu hours a day with his old "skili" and he was discharged. Socialists would pension George right away if they were in power; but they would never permit his employment at 12 years old and compel him to work thirteen hours a day.

Is there not enough manhood and wom anhood in every county, city and township and ward of this great state to form a hranch of the Social Democratic party? Every such branch is a little outpost of the great army of Socialism and Social Reform.

While the laity of the Methodist churc declarations of the Evanston professor who denies all the "miracies" in the Hible, and the clergy are following their nsual course of abusing instead of an swering him, n Presbyterian minister, Dr. Chades H. Parkinnst of New York, comes along and denies the immortality of the soul. Verily, the brethren are in a distressing predicament. But it all comes from absorption in "other worldli ness," when they should be dealing with the practical problems of the life that

and learn something of the actual facts of life under the system you vote to maintnin.

maintain.

In three small stuffy rooms on the alley entrance to 185 North Elizabeth street. Chicago, n patient, bard-working mother and five dependent hahies are vainly striving to live and keep warm. With some ussistance from the county fund they have been able to keep up this anceven contest for the past six months.

While John Nagent lived he carned a fair living as an awaing hanger. But he succumbed to the heat last anamer. His short sickness quickly took away what small fonds were on hand and the sorrowing widow was obliged to call upon the county for burial expenses.

After the death of her hashand Lenn Nugeut took up the fight alone. Her assets were but two strong arms.

Five bables were dependent, from the oldest darghter, aged 12, to the youngest, now but 13 months old. The hrave little woman knew that she could not succeed without assistance, and she was compelled to again appeal to the county. This time she was placed on the "ration list," but as for meat, there was none.

This time she was the third that it is the same that the s

sionally she found washing to do and earned 50 cents.

They said she lived in the cottage at the rear. That is wrong; it is a tumble-down huiding, and the family occupy but three small rooms, for which the mother pays \$4 per month rent. She in in arrests and rent is tine again tomorrow. Although her voice trembled when she mother did not cry, but said she was hopeful of securing work today. "And," she continued, "I do not want to move. I can now send my three eldest children to school. The boys do not mind it, but my girl is not strong. I want them to be ednented."

Contractors on public anbways in New York stored 1000 pounds of dynamite in shed in front of the Mnrray Hill hotel. It made no difference to these get-richoff-the-public frilows that the law provides that not more than 250 pounds shall be stored in one piace. The result was no explosion, the death of 13 persons, some of them killed in their rooms in the hotel. and injury to 200 more. Every day adds to the proof that the most dangerous anarchists are railroad companies and kindred corporations. Here is a simple proposition from a

Socialist standpoint. We would like you to consider it if you are an opponent of Socialism: You agree with as that the people farm the land, helld railroads, bridges, mills, machinery, hoases, ships, factories, that they weave cloth and make clothing, that they go to nature's storehouse for raw materials and conert them into things necessary and useful for human beings; in short, you agree with us that the people do the things that are necessary to be done to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves and maintain civilization? You see no objection. Very well. Ail these things are being done day after day, and the people are doing them. Now, if the people are doing these things, it is plain that they have the ability to do them, isn't it? And it is just as plain that the doing of these things constitutes the business of socie ty-the only business of society worth considering-and that if they were not done there would be no society? If they were not done, the great calm star would shine on overhead, with nothing under it the main question: Do you not see that the things the people are doing now, because they have the ability to do them they could do just as well ander Socialism; and that the fact that they would be done for the benefit of all, instead of for a profit for a few, would add imto the morality, the pleasure, the satisfaction and the happiness of the

from office with honor and enjoy the respect of the people in their retirement. There's Richard Oiney, former secretary of state, for instance. He is now looking ofter franchises in behsif of n Massa- planatory. chusetts railroad corporation and doing hosiness with the secretary of war for

Poor pay and poor food, lack of fresh air and good water, exposure to the poion of bad sanitary conditions, ali which have depressing effects upon the mind and impair the bealth of the body, are not factors in the improvement of the individual, nor a guarantee for higher development. In addition to these the systematic exploitation of labor nn dermines the moral and social nature as well as the health of its victims, and to talk about the improvement of the race while we go on fortifying by law vested rights and corporate greed, which stand directly ncross the path of prog ress, evidences a degree of heartlessnes and a deviation from moral principle which it was left for gluttorous capitalism to develop among men.

Do you know why it is that, if prirate enterprise is so much better than corporation and trust enterprise, all the fellows who have any private enterprise eft are glad to get into the trust enterprise? Do you? If private enterprise is such a good thing, if that is really the hulwark of civilization, if without private demnition bow-wows, why is it that ev How much farther have we to go? Study Socialism, man, and learn how trivial are the strongest objections that can be

thing-especially the law relating to the of human beings. Two children were killed in New Jersey lately, one of them hy a railroad corporation, the other by its own father. The same judge tried the case of the man and heard a suit for damges against the railroad corporation own child was sentenced to be hanged and the railroad corporation was sen-tenced to pay one dollar damages. The railroad corporation pays a dollar for taking a human life, while the individual forfeits his life. When the former car kill at a dollar a head there is no wonder

Mark Hanna is making stren forts these days to deceive the laboring class into believing he is their friend. But it won't do, Mark; some few of the leaders you would like to provide for in a department of labor are ready for the jobs if you can arrange it, but the rank and file are outo your curves and it won't do.

Je Wages and Prices.

Father Ducey, the humanitarian and progressive priest of New York, is after man could get all the work he wanted in this country." Father Ducey, speaking to his people in St. Leo'e Catholic church, said; "Andrew Carnegie knew he lied when he said it." He advised his hearers to go about the department stores and attempt to secure work for worthy persons, as he has done. There is no doubt whatever that a man in Father Ducey's position has opportunities for knowing the condition of the people to which Carnegie is a stranger. aside from that, every man with eyes to see, knows that the priest is right and that Carnegie lied.

Agsin, Caruegie nttered another lie when in his address to the Young Men's Christian association of New York he made the statement that "It is one of the most cheering facts of our day that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the prices of the necessities of life tend to fail."

That there has been any actual rise in wages is being disproven by nearly every bulletin issued from the census hurean, some of which have niready appeared in The Herald. And as to the tendency of prices to fall every honkekeeper in the iand with brain enough to keep a common account and make utterly false. Figures enrefully compiled for Dun's Review show that there has been a remarkable advance in the price of the necessaries of life since July 1, 1897, when they reached the lowest level in fourteen years. In making the following computations the average per capita consumption is given in the money value of the commodities that are the essentials of ludividual and family consamption:

Advance in cost of living per capita during four years of general prosperity:

| | 100H-12 (100H-12) | | | | MATERIA ZNIFOSLIDA | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | Bread. atnffa. | Meat. | oairy and | Other food. |
| | Jan. 1, | 1898. | \$13.51 | \$7.34 | \$12.37 | \$8.31 |
| | Jan. 1, | 1899 | . 13.82 | 752 | 11.46 | 9.07 |
| | Jan. 1, | 1900. | 13.25 | 7.25 | 13.70 | 9.20 |
| | Jan. 1, | 190t. | 24.49 | 8.41 | 15.56 | 9.50 |
| ۱ | Jan. 1, | 1902. | 20.00 | 9.67 | 15.25 | 8.95 |
| | | Market No. | Clothing | . Metals. | Misc'l. | Total. |
| | Jan. 1, | 1898. | \$14.65 | \$11.57 | \$12.11 | \$70.94 |
| g | Jan. 1, | 1899. | 14.15 | 11.84 | 12.54 | 80.42 |
| | Jan. 1. | 1900. | 17.48 | 18.09 | 16.81 | 95.30 |
| | Jan. 1. | 1901. | 16.02 | 15.81 | 15.88 | 95,69 |
| | Jan. 1. | 1902. | 15.55 | 15,38 | 16.79 | 101.59 |
| | | | | | | |

In the above table:"

Breadstnffs incinde wheat, corn, oats, ye, harley, beans and peas. Meat includes lard and tailow.

Dairy and garden products include, ddition to the usual vegetahies, milk.

eggs and fruit.

Miseellaucous includes a variety of arilcles of general consumption which enter into the cost of living for the average family and the other items are seif-ex-

It will be perceived that instead of having a tendency to fall the prices of the necessities of life show n tendency to jump the other way to the tune of

nlmost 40 per cent. If it is admitted that in some instances wages are higher than formerly, nobody save the Andrew Carnegie type of morai humbugs pretends that wages have auxwhere advanced at any such rate to the

nverage worker. Mr. Carnegle, you would better go way back-to Skibo castie-and sit

Our great, capitalists look upon the corld purely as a matter of business. Decency, humanity and liberality are parts that do not enter into their make up. Profit is their ordy alm in life. To them this earth is simply one great field for investments, the interests of which command all the products of the world.

that men will not work undess they are paid, and that, therefore, Socialism will not work, looks very funny to the So cialist. It implies that men who do work now are paid, which is not true. They are allowed enough from the valnes they produce to exist and multiply, but they are not paid. The ordinary working mule is not paid; he is simply fed. And what more than the neces sary food to keep him in condition to work does the extraordinary-or, rather, the workingman-get? Then, nearn where or when does Socialism say the workingman will not be paid? Nowhere. Ou the contrary, it is the only system that proposes that workingmen shall be puid, that they shall pay them-selves. And when they pay themselves selves. And when they pay themselves they will get the biggest pay they ever bnd. What the objectors really mean is that if the working ciass dou't work the parasite class will not be paid. That is

So-called "hard times" are really only hard on those whose subsistence depends on having work to do. For the poor people the times are always hard. Even now during the era of "unprecedented prosperity" over 1,700 families in Milwankee receivs aid from the county or the Associated Charities. But the wife and daughters of a capitalist do not as a rula leave off attending balls, operas and theaters in their silks, satins and diamonds, on account of "hard times." On the contrary, if times are very hard, then they simply arrange one great amusement extra, and estil it a "charity ball." They dance, eat and drink "for the poor." SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

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OTOS L. BERGER. A. S. EDVARDO

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1902.



HERALDRIES.

A few days ago in Boston President Schurman, who was a member of the original Philippina commission appointed by McKinley, said in a public address that the United States was bound ulti-mately to give the Filipinos independ-ence. When the report of bis apeech reached Manila, Gen. Weston said men have been jailed there for saying just what Schurmun said, and that any talk of ilberty and independence coming from the United States creates unrest among the natives. This throws a flood of light on the kind of liberty the United States armed forces are establishing in the Philippines. They jail men for speaking of liberty and independence and are doing it in the name of "our higher civilization" under the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Wes-tan also says that 50,000 men will be needed there for five years to anhingate the natives and keep them suhjugatedfor thinking of liberty and independence Gallant work for the soldiers of Uncidence Sam, isn't it?

The retail price of things produced by iabor is about four times what the iaborers receive for producing them. The cers of things are also the principal consumers. If the consumers get more one-fourth of what they produce they do so only by going into debt. And this is exactly what a large percentage of the middle class have done. The milerable existence on starvation wages; th iddle einss are in bondage, struggling to save their property, and the million aires, without an effort, absorb the wealth of all. Such a system is certain to wreck itself. It must make room for one more equitable in the distribution of

Nobody denies that the principle of co-operation is good. Everybody admits it the practice of a principle that is good requires the employment of all the factors essential to practical auccess. Co-operation on a national scale in the production and distribution of wealth would bring all these factors into play and would be Socialism. The logical business of government in the world is mplish this result. All bad government bas been destroyed by co-ope rating with the few. The only government that will endure will be hased on the principle of co-operation for the good

Corporate monopoly is the owner of th system we live under, the master of economic power, hence, also mester of political power. The mighty manufacturing, commercial and transportation trusts already formed and forming will not be controlled or regulated by passing a resolution in a town meeting. Neither will they be infinenced by any puerile sentimentalism of the "good government", and "good immo" or the "good government" and "good immo of the masters and immo of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the acts of atrikers and their aympathizers, and set the police working over time, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the acts of atrikers and their aympathizers, and set the police working over time, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the acts of atrikers and their aympathizers, and set the police working over time, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the acts of atrikers and their aympathizers, and set the police working over time, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the park well truthfail and otherwise, of the park well truthfail and otherwise, of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the daily papers with reports, truthfail and otherwise, of the park well truthfail and otherwise, of the park well truthfail and otherwise, of the system we live under, the master of eco-nomic power, hence, also mester of politi-cal power. The mighty manufacturing

At the end of the Elighteenth century Smith, famous economist, said the only trades which it seems pos afully, without an exclusive on successing, without an excusive privilege, are such as the banking trade insurance, a canal, or supplying water for a great city." When one looks over the field of combination today one sees how progress overleaps all limitations. The utopia of today is the reality of to

The Socialist party is the political part ty of labor. There is not one single prop ition in its platform that was formula ed with any other purpose but to help om and the emancipation of class from wage slavery. Get in to the worker in the cause of human better

To deny that the industrial revolution of the past century has created a class or the pair century has created a class possessing the mastery of productive forces, the potential means of life, as well as a class that is dependent upon the first for the privilege of laboring and living, is to deny the most palpable fact of the century. Go over your bistory scale, and you will discover that the ain, and you will discover that the

If you study this problem of labor, th orther you go the more you will get he-ddled over it, until you arrive at the Socialist conception of industrial development and understand exactly what Socialism will do. Then the problem will be solved so far as you are concerned. It has been solved an a mental proposition for millions of men the world over.

The Fair Committee Meets Every Friday Night

The question of child labor is attracting widesprend attention throughout the should have sudden spasms of virtue over it is not altogether clear. The Socialist papers repeatedly and for years have pointed out this growing evil, which is natnral to capitalist industry, as for years they have indicated the only remedy for The Milwaukee Jonrnal last Satur-

tt. The Milwaukee Jonral last Saturday night naid:

"It appears that all over the country the era of prosperity has not worked a reform in child labor. On the contrary, reports, official and unofficial, indicate that the growing prosperity has resulted in a general crowding of children into shops and factories. The accepted prosperity seems but to feed the greed of parents. The Hilmois state factory commission reports the increase in child labor at 329 per cent. This is too large to be wholly credible; yet everyone at all conversant with the facts knows that the employment of child labor has increased where it cought to have decreased. These children ought to have the benefit of improved conditions through letter schooling and better anroundings at the bome. The relative increased cost of living may bave something to do with this unfortnate state of child labor. While employment is easy to get the wages received do not go as fur na formerly. Perhaps with some people greed increases with opportunity, with the idea of making hay while the sun shines. But whatever the reason, the employment of child inbor ahould be less, not more. Another grave evil is that these children, in must of the states, cannot be employed except through an act of perjury or other frand on the employers by the parents. The affidavit of the parent clears the employer from legal responsibility and it has been found almost impossible to obtain conviction of the parents making these affidavita."

If the Journal will institute a thorough inquiry it will no doubt discover that the

If the Journal will institute a thorough quiry it will no doubt discover that the hild labor capitalist evil is existent near r home—in Wisconnin as well as Illinois.

The report of the interstate comm

ommission says:

"That the lending traffic officials of many of the principa" callway lines, men occupying bigh positions and charged with the most important duties, should deliberately violinte the atnute law of the land, and in some cases agree with each other to do so, that it should be thought necessary to destroy vonebers and to so manipulate bookkeeping as to obliterate evidence. destroy vonebers and to so manipulate bookkeeping as to obliterate evidence of the transactions; that bundreds of thousands of dollars should be paid in unlawfui rehates to a few grent pneking honses; that the husiness of rallroad transportation, the most important has one in the country today, paying the highest salaries and holding out to young men the greatest inducements, should to such an extent be operated in open disregard to law must be surprising and offensive to all right-minded persons.

"Equally startling at least is the fact that the owners of these packing honses, men whose names are known throughout the commercial world, should semingly be eager to anguest their aims with the enormous amounts of these relates which they receive in plain defiance of a federal stannte. These facts carry their own comment and nothing said by as can add to their significance." eeping as to obliterate evidence

ears of open robbery of every description by corporations. There is no reason why the commission should be surprised nobody else is. Schwah the Gambles says frankly that his corporation controls the rnliroada and this has been shown over and over again.

The subserviency of the beneficiaries of capitalists to their masters was well il-ustrated the other day when a Catholic paper at Pittsburg, the Observer, defended Schwab the Gambler in these words:

d Schwab the Gambler in these words:

"There was no harm in Mr. Schwab's playing in itself or for him. He was at Monte Carlo and doing as Monte Carlo does, so that he did not trouble the public conscience there. Hn played only a few times and risked only an amount that is to him a trifle.

"The to-do that has been made of his play is only an outcropping of the latent Puritanism that wants to make the straight and narrow way a good deal

There was absolutely no ground for the rightst criticism of Schwah is concerned The Observer, be it observed, printed in Schwab's bailiwick, understands its husi-

ole. People go with the land and the parchase will be settled by the state department and the crowned head of Denmark.

The idea of the steel trust magnate and capitalists generally ia: No protec-tion for the liberty of union men, not even from the government. And that is the idea that underlies the entire system of earlitalism. The exploiting class is to be left free to skin the inborer and fut ten on the consumers.

"Things are cheap; they were never cheaper." But if you can't put up the price, though they were never so chean low will you get things? Think of the things you can make compared with the things you can buy.

William Jennings Bryan, of presidential campaign fame, is building a fine country home near Lincoln and earning 2500 n month on the lecture platform to maintain it. Which suggests that there are better things in life than being President with the chance of being shot at by a crazy man or an anarchist.

John Burns, the Socialist member of Parliament in England, has introduced a Pariament in England, has introduced a bill providing for old age pensions. It proposes to give a pension of five shillings a week to everybody in Great Britain over 65 years. Burns is greatly admired and bas many friends in the Commons who, it is said, will support the measure.

Holy Hillis of Brooklyn is being sued for \$50,000 for defamation of character by a clergyman who charges him with plagiarism. Defamation seems to be Holy Hillis' strong card.

Shall We Have Peace?

The Toiler.

There is nothing specially startling the capitalist press. The people are about the proceedings or results of the intr "Industrial Peace Conference" in New York. The capitalis of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This bas been the tendency during the past five years. The pow-wow at New York wan simply the climax of "keep out of politics" trades unionism, and while things may run smoothly for a wbile, when the break comes the organized workers will find that they have their necks in tha nose and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they'll de damned if they don, and they'll be both anyway.

Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace, He bas the final word. Ex-officio he is now president of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his asiary.

The Republican papers now apotheosize Cleveland, and in a steady stream their enlogy pours npon his massive majesty in his new role of "dove of peace," in his new role of "dove of peace, and down the policy his peace between workers and capitalists, it is the law of development and cond it he suspendent the peace of the

wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his saiary.

The Republican papers now apotheo-size Cleveland, and in a steady stream their cology pours upon his massive majesty in his new role of "dove of

majesty in his new role of "dove of peace."
Cleveland! Goda! Look npon his puffed and purple jow, bis buiging veins, his blood-shot eyes, his flabby neck, his side-show girth of vulgar fat. In every feature nature has marked him as the coarsent cormorant that ever defield the executive seat of the nation. Look at bim, you workers, and then take off your hats and bow in the dust at his feet. Ali hull the great arbiter of labor. The binck slave lifting his eyes to Lincoln may now dissolve from view. Grent Grover le the mighty Moses of all the races.

In 1894 he traced his love for labor in crimson characters—he commanded the United States regulars to shoot the working class isto sahmission to their pirate masters. This was his glory. He entered the white house poor and emerged a millionnire. This was his elvic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is he to sit in supreme jodgment hetween the sleek coyoge of capital and the bleating lamb of labor.

Archbishop Ireland is another "neutral" gentieman—a priest to match the politicism, and they constitute a charming pair. When an exceptional job of labor fleecing is to be done, there always looms a priest, who, sad, meek and pious, rolis his eyes henvenward—and the joh is done.

rolls his eyes henvenward—and the job is done.

Archbishop relaad is also a millionaire. His flock have all their trensures in heaven. "Verily, I am your shepherd and ye are my mutton."

The archbishop is cheek by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern. They collaisorate and fix things in the Northwest. Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smoothest of politicians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally "endows" as Ireland suggests, and, betwees the two, nothing gets away.

Compure Ireland to Christ! Jesus

Compare Ireland to Christ! Jest Christ!!

Compare Tretain to Christ! Acsas Christ!!

Bishop Potter is still mother commanding figure in the sentral element of the peace commission of the Civic federation, the finni tribunal of exploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual edviser of John Piersont Morgan. Every great tyrant, every colosal robber in history had his spiritual adviser—his man of God to sanctify his crimes. The saintly bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbowa with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others. Every now and then he drops a "radical" utterance. This is promptly snatched and spread by

MAILLY'S NEWS BUDGET

Teamsters' Strike in Boston Com , pels Police to Work Overtime -Sweeping Injunction is-

sued-What the So-

cialist Members

are Doing.

[Special Correspondence.]

INJUNCTION AROUSES BOSTON.

FROM THE BAY STATE.

I have bud some experience with the Civic federation, and want to say to workingmen and women that if they would have homes built of gold bricks the "civic" adjunct of the capitalist rlass will take the contract to house them all.

As for the American labor movement it is heing practically emissionless. I'm portlonate to its increasing impotency is its growth in numbers. In its present form it is encouraged, not resisted by the masters.

The biotherhoods of railway employes have the complete sanction and support

the masters.

The brotherhoods of railway employes have the complete sanction and suppart of the corporations, and their rhief officers are dioed by President Roosevelt.

Ry the way, en passant, the President is announcing the appointment of representatives of the United States government for the coming coronation of King Edward—also for posts of honor at the lauching of Emperor Wilhelm's private yacht.

Now get ready your Sunday clothes, you soverigm sons of toil, for in these stately social functions, labor, the maker of all kings and presidents, will surely sparkle in the grand parade and carve the 'possum at the languet.

But as to the labor movement. The local unions have their political ineiers and steerers. They sound the alarm whas "politics" ventures in the auteroom. At the very mention of Socialism the hele issues the warning note

"The goblins 'It git ye if ye don't watch

The national officers, as a rule, are in close touch with the captains of indus-try and guarantees are given that the trades union movement will stick to its time-honored tolicy of jetting politics

alone.

How Hanna and Ireland, Morgan and Schwab (fresh convert to mion labor) must dig into each other's ribs and snort when they retire from the footlights.

Every labor anion in the land ought to denounce and rejudiate the New York scheme of pener at the price of slavery; and the whole labor movement must be rescated and rendinsted to grapple with the comittions of today, or it is doomed to disintegration.

Peace, peace, there is no peace! There

to disintegration.

Peace, peace, there is no peace? There is no isod in which capitalist masters and working slaves can abide in peare. The war is on and the conflict will wax fiercer until the crash comes and wage-slavery is wiped from the earth.

Not nntil the last inch held by slavery is conquered by freedom ran peace prevail. Then only, will the multiplied millions who have subdued the earth and produced its wealth come to their own. Onward, comrades; onward to the goal!

EUGENE V. DEBS.

driving, have blockaded the atreets whenever a Brine team appeared and prevented its passage. All this has kept the police very har, and they are working harder than they have in yeurs. Much indignation has been caused by the reckless behavior of the police, who have in many instances completely lost their bends and cinbbed or beaten innocent hystanders or passersby. Instead of preserving the pence, the police bave done more to excite the people and bring about disorder, and in several cases their behavior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight bandlers at different times, but the protests against this were so strong and annerous, they had to stop.

On Thursday the police board took a hand end issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made "ioud outcries" against the employees of the Brine company. This resulted in thirteen men and boya, mostly the latter, being arrested on Friday for yelling "scab" at the nonnaion men; not one of those arrested were naion men or in any way directly identified with the atrike.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND INQUIRY. driving, have blockaded the streets when

SOCIALISTS DEMAND INQUIRY.

While the number of employes invoived in the struggle is not large, yet it is remarkable what a sensation it causes in Boston. Not only are the uniona aroused, but the general public bas taken less of the firm in controversy hy inter-ference with the affairs of the employeen of the company while they are in the performance of their business duties, or in any other way that might be con-strued an detrimental to the interests of the company. Along with this comes a new departure in such matters. One firm of master teamster bas also been served with a notice to answer charges in the prayer for an injunction for having tak-en the business from the transporta-tion company in dispute. aroused, but the general public bas taken a great interest in the affair; and so far all the blame for the disturbance is inid at the door of the Brine company. The men believe that hy allowing this company the privilege of being the only transportation firm in Boston to bave nonunion men lays the way open for a general breakup of the union, and the complete destruction of the agreement just nigned.

complete destruction of the agreement just nigned.

It is not definitely known yet what immediate action the union men of Boston will take on the conduct of the police and the injunction. They will probably wait until the court renders a decision on the bearing for permanent injunction; and it is believed that should the court decide against the men, as is nitogether ition company in dispute.

INJUNCTION AROUSES BOSTON.

The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aronsed the tradea union the injunction. They will probably wait until the court readers a decision on the benefit of prevent non-union men taking their places. More then this, it seeks to enforce individual liability tor damages of every member of the nnion for any daming does to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by union members or not. The hearing for the permanent injunction comes off on Monday, and the court will be called a property of the company through a strike. This is the famous decision which eathblished a new precedent in English law and whieb three the ninons of England practically into a panic. This was somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike nt Ansonia. Connecticut, during the match instruction of the strike in English law and whieb three trades unions denouncing the unions of the property of the company asserts that the members of any sympathizers. The counsel for the case of his feliow members of any sympathizers. The counsel for the case of his feliow members of any sympathizers. The counsel for the company asserts that the members of or the property of t

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement Throughout the World

apolia.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Massilion, O., dedicated its new Labor temple on December 29.

The boilermakers at the Chesapeake and Ohlo shops, Huntington, W. Va., went on strike on January 6.

went on strike on January 6.

A. F. of L. officials are said to be devising a plan to combining the various with a plan to combining the various with a said leagues as auxiliaries.

The Retail Clerks' International union issued twenty-one contrers to new locals during December, with a total membership of 1000.

The photo-engravers and stereotypers and electrotypers have formed trade district branches mader the inrisdiction of the International Typographical union. A Washington dispatch says that the laborers employed in the government departments are soon to be brought into the civil service under presidential orders. An increase bas been made in wages by the Pennsylvania Ralilroad company to conductors, brakemen, firemen, engineers

conductors, hrakemen, firemen, engineers and flagmen of from 1 to 2 cents an bour

It is an old saying that a worthless thing is never counterfeited. The printers of Indianapolis now have a suit on hand against two firms for using counterfeit union labels.

The Lenther Workers of South Bend, Ind., are engaged in a prolonged struggle for the recognition of their union and declare their intention of remaining faithful to the end.

The differences of long standing between the Metal Polisbers' union and the Pope Mnnufacturing company bave been satisfactorily adjusted and the establishment is now unionized.

ment is now unionized.

The board of control of the Texas penitentiary has decided to buy 2500 acres of cane land and set the convicts at work on it, thus removing convict competition from other industries.

petition from other industries.

Illians Central railrond will substitute a telephone system for telegraphs, and if the experiment proves a success other ronds will it the same. High-priced telegraphers will be abolished.

Elevated railway magnates in New York and Chicago are discussing the advisability of introducing automatic ticket sellers and takers. A small army of

sellers and takers. A small army of men would be thrown out of work. Loogshoremen of Hoboken censured President Keefe for mixing np with Han-na's "peace conference," and demand in-stend that he husy himself to secure affi-liation with the dock workers of Europe.

The workingmen in Denmark are pass-ing through a very serious crisis, as many of them are unemployed and the masters are making use of this crisis in order to increase the hours of work and to reduce

wages.
The glassworkers of the Eegle Glass company at Wellsbarg, W. Vn., have uotified the national headquarters of a strike ou account of an alleged reduction of wages. About 200 men and boys are involved.

The engineers at the electric lighting and power plant of the Terre Haute Electric company quit in sympathy with the striking street car men, but non-union engineers were quickly secured and put to work.

The ideas

The joint committee of the Mississippi Legisliture, appointed for the investiga-tion of the state prison, has reported gross misus negement in the renting of the state's convicts and collections of funds for their hire.

In New Orieans the machinists, black-smitba and helpers and street railway employes succeeded in having their work-ling hours reduced, and other trades are busy in the same direction and there is much enthusiasm among laborites.

much chinnsham infloorites.

Some masons at Kolberg, Germany, had hooted some blacklegs who were coming to take their place in a strike. The trade unionists have been prosecuted and sentenced to sentences of imprisonment ranging from three years to three weeks.

For the first time in the strate history.

ranging from three years to three weeks. For the first time in the state's history, the Pennsylvania mine laws have been translated into all the languages apoken by the mine employes, and will be distributed free to each. They are printed in Polish, Magyar, Italian, Slavish, Russian and Lithnanian.

Cigarmakers of New York bave called for a conference of the local trade nnions of the metropolis for the purpose of taking action regarding the unanthorized participation and is not present the metropolis for the purpose of the participation of labor officials in the "peace conference" with Hanna, Schwab and other capitalists.

'peace conference' wand other capitulists.

and other capitalists.

John H. Sullivan of St. Lonis, a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, bas been compelled to cease his efforts to organize negro laborers of Meridian, Miss., into local unions, owing to a warning signed by the mayor and "twenty-one prominent business men."

The nnion trouble between a few Bal-tause employers were admitted to timore & Ohlo Sonthwestern shop work-bership in the latter body.

men and the company at Washi Ind., grew into a general strike, ing 250 men, who are members American Federation of Labor, prospects are that the entire shop

American re-derauon of Labor. I prospects are that the entire shops a be tied up.

Trouble in the carpenters' hrotheria in a chaotic state. By a majority v Secretary McGuire was suspended, the minority claims a two-thirds vot necessary. On the proposition of he ing a cavention the factions are agilined up, and it looks very much though a split is imminent.

though a split is imminent.

Thomas Barrett, president of the Stationary Firemen's association of Penaglyania, has issued an address to the members of the organization, in which he states that the association will continued intact and that the member in the anthracite region are not at liberty to join the United Mine Workers.

The Indiana Supreme court on January 15, in affirming a lower court indemens beld that an employer cannot by any contract he may make with his work men relieve bimself from duties and liabilities which the law expressly imposing non him. The decision was rendered in miner's sult for damages on account of injury.

The differences that bays existed The inferences that bave existed streen the coal minera and operators is the Northern Columbiana district for the last eight months, and which bave keys 800 men idle, were settled and the mawill go to work. There are still miner matters at three small mines at Norder and Newhouse pending, but an early settlement is looked for.

The carpetiayers of Pittshurg and Al The carpetayers of Fittsmirg and a legbeny have prepared a scale of was and placed the same in the hands of the leading earpet dealers of the two citis. The scale cain for \$22, a week for ceters, \$18 for layers and from \$21 to \$5 for season men. This is a uniform a vance of \$3 for the class of working mentioned. More than haif of the enployers signed the new scale.

William Sayward, secretary of the National Association of Huilders of New York, makes the announcement that having submitted his plan of unbitration of building strikes to individual members of the building trades minous and employers' organizations, he bas now arrange to submit it to the organizations the selves. His plan contemplates a coarsof arhitration, with paid officers for the settlement of isbor disputes.

More than half of the jewelry m More thun half of the jewelry main this country is manufactured in the Attleboros of Massachusetts. Practically all of the jewelry made in the United States is turned out in New England, is the city of Providence, the Attleboround the town of Mansfield. Nenry 50,000 people are directly and indirectly is terested in the manufacture of jewelry Altogether there are something over 25 factories for the making of jewelry these four communities, the output which raus juto the millions of dollar in value annually.

Traffic was suspended on the street care.

Traffic was suspended on the streines at 7 o'clock January 20 at Traffic was suspended on the street ines at 7 o'clock Jannary 20 at Ter Haute, Ind. A mass meeting was a dressed by Eagene V. Debs und Stat President Van Horne of the Mine Worers. There was no violence in the cit ont an interurhan mail car wan atons at Seeleyville, between Terre Haute an Brazil. No one was injured, but the cwas badly dumaged. The strikers as pared a wage scale which was anbmitte to the Electric company. Mayor Stelesued a proclamation forbidding the sembling of persons along the railrestracks.

Tracks.

There is a strike at Gibraltar and the blacksmiths employed in the doc The men demand time and a baif night work and the contractor will a give time and a quarter. There are more of importing Englishmen to do work; in that case the fitters and bo smiths will strike at once, and the c tractors cannot import men enough all these departments of work. The rask us to intimate to English works the fact of the dispute being in programd hope they will not be induced to over to belp the contractors to det their fellow workers.

The Modern Order of Bees, 'rece formed in Dayton, O., by nuiou-smalling capitalists and their daped works as well as meddling preachers and small as well as meddling preachers and sand subusiness people, has apread to Chica and other Western places, and the un people are keeping an eye on it. To obligation that candidates are required take pledges them "to discourage labusions inasmuch as they interfere whour rights as free American citizens and to acknowledge that "the intersof capital and labor are identical."

There seems to be troubla among the teamsters. Forty-two delegates met. Philadelphia and formed the Teamster National union, having seceded from Team Drivers' International union cause employers were admitted to me

tered the Honse. He and MacCartney are prepared to make thin issue a leading one during thin session; and their opposens will hear some "bot talk" when the hills come up. Two other bills lattroduced by Carey are one providing that 50,000 citizens may initiate a constitutional amendment, and have it referred to thems the other provides that 25,000 citizens may petition that any law be referred to them for netion. Under the Massachusetts law, any citizen can iolithe a law hy right of petition; but thin hill would provide for the referendum. On Trasday MacCartney introduced three hills. One seekn to amend the revised laws relating to the purchase of gas and towan hy inserting the following provision:

PAY NOTHING FOR FRANCHISES. "In the price to be paid for the plant mothing shall be included on account of the future earning capacity or good will, or of excinaive privileges derived from rights in 1 bible attreets, nor anything for on an account of the optomacy of the plant by the municipality making the plant by the municipality making the plant by the municipality making the plant of classes by prohibiting burning and fishing on Sonday, which they are morphorally as the only time when workingmen have an opportunity to go into the woodn and iong the river hanks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney saintains so long an citizena do not distart the puttic, which they are not opportunity to go into the woodn and iong the river hanks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney saintains so long an citizena do not distart the public welfare, their method of recreation have an opportunity to go into the woodn and iong the river hanks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney's saintains so long an citizena do not distart the public welfare, their method of recreation hould not be proscribed. With this in view, MacCartney's bilm seek to repeat in woodn and iong the river hanks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney's bilm seek to repeat in view, MacCartney's bilm seek to repeat in view, MacCartney's bilm seek to repeat in view of the worker's in get

We have postal cards pr for use of the workers in get-new subscribers. Send in

ness given to the corporation owning the plant by the municipality making the purchase."

The other two bills renew the fight that MacCartney has made since entering the House for more liberal Sunday game lawn. The present laws give a mouopoly of hunting and fishing to the wealthy classes by probibiting bunting and fishing on Sunday, which is the only time when workingmen have an opportunity to go into the woodn had along the river banks and enjoy themselves. MacCartney maintains so long an citizenn do not distarb the public weifare, their method of recreation should not be proscribed. With this in view, MacCartney's bills seek to repeal all laws against fishing and hunting.

Representative Carey has been may since Wednesday at St. Louis, attending the National Committee meeting; but MacCartney is vigilantly looking after the interests of the Socialist purty under the gilded dome.

WILLIAM MAHLLY. WILLIAM MAILLY. Boston, Miss., Jan. 25, 1902.

Karl Rodbertus & & And What He Taught

Ben Atterbury

Johann Rodbertus, who has been the Ricardo of Socialism, was a simulation of Socialism, was a simulation of the social side of s

desonnee Socialists as crazy vision. I need scarcely pause to remark, in spite of their denials and denunse, the principle has struck its roots into society the world over, and is tag a new day and a better nearer se anman race. To comprehend it does must know what he means by SOR and VALUE.

true Socialistic society will comprethis fundamental principle of Rodst that, not the state, nor politics,
overument, nor law, nor capital, nor
alists, but "LABOR 18 THE
BCE OF ALL VALUE." The
place of these terms is the primsry
at the belearned. Labor, when used
ocialists, means all socially useful
form manual, mental and moral, and ce, manual, mental and moral, and ampts to restrict it to either can result in lamentable schism and certalitire. I do not say that anch effect of the control of the contr

tent to which they allow him to share tent to which they allow him to share in the progress of the age. When the vast majority were unable to read, a man was not poor or oppressed became he was unable to purchase books, but a German who today has not the means to do so is both poor and oppressed." The private ownership and monopoly of and and capital "under the changed form of production." with an ever-increasing disproportion between the multiplicity of wants and the means of sapplying them, is the procuring cause of crises, misery and degradation. The wants of civilized men increase, and when the system now tottering and crumbling the world over forces civilized men increase, and when the system now tottering and crumbling the world over forces civilized men increase, and when the system now tottering and crumbling the world over forces civilized men increase, and when the system now tottering and crumbling the world over the cause of their condition is relatively much worse than that of their forefathers a hundred or a thousand years ago. Rodbertus as we clearly that the wage system is appressive and affords to the workman bare subsistence only. He said: "The workingman hrings on the market a perishable merchandise, naturely," his labor. If he have neither land nor capital to employ his labor, he must offer it to those who can make use of it. How much will they give for his services? Forced by competition to produce at the least possible cost, they will give no more than what is strictly necessary is what is need to camble the laborer to absist and to perpetuate his kind."

This is a fair statement of the case. It throws the blame where blame belongs, namely, on the system of competitors; for, be it remembered, competits fundiple work out the perfect society.

This is a fair statement of the case. It throws the blame where blame belongs, namely, on the system of competitors; for, be it remembered, competits fundiple work out the perfect society.

This is a fair statement of the case. It throws the blame wher

nan Dwelling Places

edge of a great city are the ks. Through the mist of the only the tall smooth chimneyn a enough to be clearly seen. All a pull the great caldrons of hot met-ting clouds of steam, discolored make, push up into the air. And and there men (like the machines control) move about with regularity. If the control move are over it ali, and sun hangs above like a red sign in a sky. Yet the iron works have their deur; they symbolize the shronded ress of the world—maierial achieve-t, steel-structured, as it were, and enduring.

it steel-structured, as it were, and enduring, at the grandeur ends where the lives the workers begin apart from their brothers, the machines. In these the pettiness of progress has its bola, too. The houses clinging to untskirts of the mili yards are the bola. They are mean and low and alla closa as if ashamed of their influence as human dwelling places. They wear the colors of the poor—the grays and browns.

Ley show a mocking front to dirty stays and a worse rear to disordered the

y have no honor and are become but ary have no honor and are become but ters for the men who make a na-all progress possible. The men who the nearby must call them "home," and and in them or in worse places their tes of rest and recreation. Merica, the land of homes! And ev-where the factory chimners thrust masters late the smoky air that falls homes like these in which new genera-tions to know of life and its rough olema.

ema.

here miners search the depths for one wealth the homes are hovels, are cities crowd the commerce of a ment into small areas the homes farrets or dark hasements.

hat hope is there for children who see a world of smoke through grimy dow panes and breathe a poisoned.

e donty rests on all who see these linz places—and there are few who not seen them—to find the cause in stem that allows men to live in bud-houses bidden in smoke and fit but beasts.—Charlotte Teller in the Amer-

lishire's Magazine and The Herald payable to Victor L. Berger.

W. A.

Socialism a Live Issue.

The pastor of St. Paul'a Episcopal church at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. R. It. Converse, delivered an address on Socialism the other day in which be said:

"I wish to speak to you of Socialism as a protest and as a programme, and one of my purposes in addressing you is to try and arouse you to the fact that Socialism is a live subject and one with which we have to do.

"The protest may be stated as the great and growing masses of the world against economic injustice and the organized industrial systems of the time. It is a protest that has its hasis in reason, in justice and in fact. The attitude of the toiling masses of the world has changed and this protest has been gathering volume with woaderful rapidity. In the toile masses of the protest, we notice a spirit of determination that has not been there in determination that has not been there in the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey has chared to m. "Hold on," he said. "I own this tree."

The monkeys smiled.

"This leaf is my little deed, conferring none ownership from a dead monkey, and empowers me to collect from nuts a suprome area to collect reat."

The monkeys grinned.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this tree."

The monkeys smiled.

"The monkeys grinned.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this rece."

The monkeys smiled.

"The monkeys grinned.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this rece."

The monkeys grinned.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this rece."

The monkeys grinned.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this rece."

The monkeys parined.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this rece."

The monkeys laughted.

"Ho monkeys laughted.

"Because it rained so nicely, and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to editer four nuts as the tree."

The monkeys parined.

"Course of the world as the monkeys laughted.

"Because it rained so nicely, and crops will be excessively large, I am compelled to editer four nuts."

The monkeys laughted.

"Hold on," he rice!

The monkeys laughted.

"Hon one, you in uts a day."

The monkeys laughted.

"Ho monkeys tone of the protest, we notice a spirit of determination that has not been there in

time with wooderful rapidity. In the tone of the protest, we notice a spirit of determination that has not been there in the past, and we ask ourselves what it is that has brought about this change. The spread of intelligence is the first cause I wish to mention. In the past the toilers of the world have felt the injustice of their condition; now, they reslize its injustice and their power as well. The second cause is found in the great industrial revolution that has come about in Earope and this country, which, while it has intensified the sufferings of the masses, has also brought them to see that there is a remedy. "Common ownership of all instruments of wealth production, common management of all instruments of wealth production, common extension of private property were named as four of the planks in the platform of Socialism. Private property would be the product of individual industry; there would be more of it, but a more equal distribation."

more of it, but a more equal distribation."

A Inpanese workingman in Chicago who natempted to take his life because he coald not make a living made this stntement:

Tam heart-broken. When I came to thin ccuntry, not so loug ago, I thonghid that I would be able to get along in that anyone condiget ulong in this connerty. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this connerty. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this connerty. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this connerty. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this connerty. I have decided to do it. I will commit suicide by taking my own life."

And this man had a perfect right to come when they had been so happy. Mr. Rockefeller is right. No one will dispute to touch an other point, which is this:

The world owes every child born into the right of neance to make n living.

This is denied to thousands by each monopoly.

It is not denied to the remarkably endowed mind. Here and there in every community, and in all times, a man will rise possessed of an combination of make all disappointment. There is only one thing for me to do, and I have decided to do it. I will commit suicide by taking my own life."

And this man had a perfect right to construct the remarkably endowed mind. Here and there in every community, and in all times, a man will rise possessed of an combination of make all drawn and the country in the construction of the copitalist class is responsible for his misfortune.

Please address all business communications to The Heraid and make all drafts or money orders be and make all drafts or money orders and make all drafts or money orders payable to Victor L. Berger. A Inpanese workingman in Chicago who attempted to take his life because he coald not make a living made this statement:

"I am heart-broken. When I eame to thin ecuntry, not so long ago, I thought that I would be able to get along and make my own way in the United States. I was of the opinion that anyone condiget along in this conatry. I have failed in my attempt to get along in this contry. I have been musuccessful and have amfered a heavy disappointment. There is only one thing for me to do, and I have decided to do it. I will commit suicide by taking my own life."

And this man had a perfect right to think he "could get along in this country." The capitalist press arging the claims of the capitalist class is responsible for his misfortune.

The Cheapest in the Bunch.

Who is the cheapest wage worker among the civilized tollers of the world? The following figures represent the percentage of wealth as divided between capital and labor in the conatries named:

| Country - | Capital. | Labor. |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| italy | 51 | 49 |
| Anstria | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| Switzerland | 65.4 | 34.6 |
| Spain | 67.4 | 326 |
| Russia | 68.8 | 31.2 |
| France | 67.0 | 32.1 |
| Germany | 73.2 | 26.8 |
| Britain | 73.2 | 26.8 |
| Belgium | 72.5 | 25.5 |
| United States | 82.2 | 17.8 |

According to the foregoing figures, taken from a reliable statistician, the American workingman receives less of the wealth he produces than the worker of any other action. There in no one to blame for this hat himself. He is instrumental in placing the classes' favorite politicians in power. Some to issue isjunctions and some to order another class of wage earners, the police, to club those who protest against economic injustices into submission and starvation.—International Woodworker.

Truth About Savings Banks.

Truth About Savings Banks.

The savings banks of Connecticut increased their aggregate deposits last year by about \$9,500,000; but the deposits accredited to persons having individual accounts of from \$2000 to \$19,000 increased by nearly \$4,000,000. These large depositors now hold \$60,725,413 of the \$193,000,000 of deposits in the Connecticut savings banks, or about one-third of the total; and there are 314 other large depositors whose individual accounts exceed \$10,000 and which aggregate \$4,500,000, one of them having an account of \$60,000.

This does not tell the whole story of the use of the Connecticut savings hanks by the rich. There exists a practice of individuals scattering small deposit accounts among several banks; and if this fact is taken into account it would probally appear that one-half the total deposits in the Coanecticut savings banks are owned by comparatively wealthy men, and that these men contributed fully one-half of the increase in total deposits of fected last year. Being less restricted in the matter of investments than are the Massachusetts savings banks, the Connecticut institutions are better shle to keep up dividend rates; and no fewer than 69 out of the 90 banks paid 4 per cent, on deposits last year. Organized to conserve economy and saving among the poor, these banks have become investing agencies for the rich to a most noteworthy degree.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

King's Hospital for the Rich.

King's Hospital for the Rich.

The London correspondent of the American has this to say concerning the proposed "King's Hospital-for Consumptives."

"A million dollars for the benefit of consumptives and the cost of their treatment, but no relief in sight for those who are dependent upon each day's wark for each day's brend!

"This is the popular criticism just now being made of regulations which will govern admission to the sanitarium which King Edward will cause to be built with the mugnificent cash donation of Sir Ernest Cassel.

"Prior to the anaouncement of these plans in detail there was a chorus of rejoicing all over Eagland at the prospect of giving successful battle to humanity's chief scourge is this climate. Shop gird's servants, poorly paid clerks, milliners sad nil those confiaed during the hours of labor in ill-ventilated shops who know themselves to be the victims of incipinent consumption, read of the King's gift with hopefuluess.

"Now they learn, with hitter disap-

"Now they learn, with hitter disappointment, that no provision is made for those unable to confribute toward the maintenance of the sanitarium. There will be because of the sanitarium. will be 'superior arrangementa' nore wealthy patients.' Twelve will be 'superior arrangement waithy patients.' Twelve total of fifty beds for each sex allotted to well-to-do patients.' mainder are to be assigned to 'the consistent of the consistent was a consistent with the consistent was a cons

The Wise Monkeys.

A monkey sat on a cocoanut tree; in his hand he held a leaf with some char nia nand ne held a leaf with some char-coal marks upon it.

A troop of monkeys started to climb the tree to gather nuts, the leaf monkey haited them.

"Hold on," he said. "I own this tree."

"And if you don't pay he in activate the property of the pay he was a span of the pay he pay h

Man's Right to a Living.

Young Mr. Rockefeller has convinced his Sunday school class that the world does not owe any man a living. He told them how wrong it was for a man to sit down and say it did owe him a living, and to walt for it to come.

Mr. Rockefeller is right. No one will

WAR, BANE OF MODERN GIVILIZATION.

Vassili Verestchagin, Great Russian Painter of Battles, says Female Suffrage is the Autidote the Universal Curse. Man Has Been Trained from the Beginning for War and for Hunting. 发病激物病病病病病病病病毒病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病

Speaking as one having anthority, who knows war and han experienced its horrors, the famona Rassian painter of battle scenes, Versetbagin, said is an interview-principle by the Chicago American; and I have been quite astonished to find that the presented with the proper work of the presented with the presented with

enced war.

"Here is the verbal illustration of war, and I think and know that it is entirely

"I saw in a hospital a soldier, wounded—here, look, below the kuce. Well, the doctor cared the wound and the soldier seemed to be quite recovered. (This, worknow how is an illustration, an allegory.) you know, is an illustration, an allegory. Well, the wound came here, broke out you know, is an indistriction, an imagory,). Well, the wound came here, broke out here, you see, in a new place. Well, they curred this new wound also and the soldier was about to leave the hospital when another wound came here, down here, very lad. The wound, you see, kept going down and down and always breaking out afresh.

LIKE MODERN LIFE.

"So they saw at last that something must be done. There was a serious operation. They have found that the bone was split, and after the serious operation the man recovered, you know." I take this illustration of the wounded soldier as an example. Look at it in modern life. There is a war. A num-

for toil, and find comfort and rest in their declining years.

They cannot do this while the earth is monopolized—and the machinery, and the tools, and the industries.

It might be well for young Mr. Rockefeler to look a little deeper into the subject of what the world awes a man, and to teach his Sunday school class something besides worn-out platitudes.—Elin Wheeler Wilcox.

A Record of Slaughter.

A Record of Mangrier.

The report of the New York state railroad commission records 2345 accidenta in the year ending June 30, 1901, in which 795 persons were killed and 1555 injured. This shows an increase of 124 deaths in the death-list over that of the preceding year.

The remarkable fact is that of the 795 killed, only 16 were passengers. The

1555 injured. This shows an incrense of 124 deaths in the death-list over that of the preceding year.

The remarkable fact is that of the 795 killed, oaly 16 were passengers. The incrense in the death-list was parily made up of employes killed in consequence of the use of defective apparatus or of the overworking of the men, resalting in their innbility to do their work properly; the rest was largely composed of pedestrians killed at gradecrossings which are maintained by the companies for the same reason that defective apparatus is used and that employes ore overworked—to save expeases and lacrease dividends.

Life as Lived by the Poor.

Lite as Lived by the Poor.

After fifty years of married life John Tohldorf and his wife hade each other an eterunl farewell yesterday. For half a ceatury they have lived together. Together they have met the tronhles which God gave them, and together they have larghed over each other's joys.

It had heen the dream of both to be together till the hand of death should be laid upon them. But poverty—the grim stage manager of the poor—willed it otherwise and now, loving each other still, each must wait for death in loueliness.

still, each mist wait for death in loileitness.

A yesr ago Tohldorf was stricken with
paralysis. Siace that time he has been
helpiess. Each day he grew worse. He
is a cobbier by trade, and it was impossible for him to do any work. The liftie money they had tolled so hard and
loag to save went quickly. One must
have food, and doctors' bills are large.

Soon they were penniless. Starvation
looked them in the face and the hasbaad
was terrihly is need of medical advice.
A neighbor notified the police, and u physicina who was called said the hasbaad
must be moved to the coanty hospital.
Gently the news wan broken to the old
comple. The wife begged pitifully to be
taken with him. Whea she was told
that it was impossible, both broke down
and cried together. The old woman
threw her arms about the man she loved
so well, and sobhed that they should not
i take him from her. She is 68, two years
younger than her hashand. So it was
necessary to send her to Dunning.

The old couple took leave of esch other
on the sidewalk in front of the little
home where they had been so happy.
Tohlderf was brought ont on a stretcher.
His wife stooped over him.

"Goodly, Johan," she said. "We will
never meet agmin."

She leaned down and kissed him. The
helpiess man looked up at her, and his
eyes said sli that coaid be said. Then
he was placed in an mmbiance and
driven to the hospital, while she turned
her face toward the poorhouse.

So, after fifty years of deep and tender love, Johan Tohldorf and his wife
parted to meet no more mitl the day
breaks and the shadows all fiee away.

Chlesgo American. A year ago Tohldorf was stricken with

"All right. Quiet again. Very quiet. The wound semes to be cared.
"A president is killed! And the President of a Denaceratic country!
"How stupid it is. Ah, haw stupid.
"Let them kill emperors and prices, but let them spare our presidenta! Can we not kill the assassin twice? Well. If it is impossible, we can make a special law. Let it the death to attempt the life of a president!

KILLING IS NOT A CURE.

"Well, and so the best men are speak, ing of killing, destroying, exterminating. But that is not a cure.
"Ah, the revolver that killed President McKinley was the same which killed the Russian Emperor and the killed to speak so much as to the United States, bowever, as to Europe.
"I saw in England those people without work, the memployed, thousands upon thousands. Where could they find some bread? A man without bread—he has a wife and children. Ah; he goes and kills is somebody, you know, kills io order to go in prison and get there some bread? A man without bread—he has a wife and children. Ah; he goes and kills is somebody, you know, kills io order to go in prison and get there some bread and children. Ah; he goes and kills is order to go in prison and get there some hried or in prison and get take the public money, and is should take of the public money, and is should take of the public money, and is not the greatest reform of civilization alone, we mea, going along as we are go.

THE IDEAL COMMON WEAL

MOMEN ARE KEPT OUT.

"How is it that a woman can be an dilty of all the highest positions and cannot be and is that a high the highest positions and cannot put a dempt of all the highest positions and cannot put a dempt of all the highest positions and cannot put a dempt of all the highest positions in the empires, she cannot occupy of the prositions and cannot

THE IDEAL COMMON WEAL.

How poor I um! cries one whose hold Is scant of gold,
And whose sole share of earth's supply
That gold must buy.

And even he, the millionuire, Hns nanght to spare, But must spend much and struggle brave The rest to save;

To fence and wall and guard his pile, Fenring the while Lest, la the safest pluce where he can it, Some one will get it!

liow rich we are! We all shall cry
Whea hy and by
The wide world's wealth lies in the sun
For every one!

Fluding that what we most would own No man slone Can use; all, using, leave the store Earlehed the more!

The earth our garden—sea to sea Pleasure-ground free! All man's glad fruit of varied powers Openly ours!

Each one exhiting in the thought
Of joy nabonght:
Forn to the throne, each kingdom foand
Herizoa-bouad!

Inclusive weslth! Where each is guest To all the rest! All co-possessors of the common weal, Which none can steal!

Couricous we offer the uncounted store— There's plenty more! Gladly we ispor for an easy while To swell the pile

Rich, safe, forever free from poor, '
Our peace secure.
And each man as his fortune's worth—
Owaing the earth!
—Chariotte Perkins Gliman.

***** The Nation's Big Printery.

as the fifth slory, spreads itself over nine and one-half acres of ground. The edifice is 408 feet long by 175 feet 3 inches wide and is seven stories high naddition to the hasement and an attic. There is also a storage vanit extendiagned the sidewalk along the entire length and width of the bailding. In the erection of this structure 12, 700,000 poands of structural steel have been used, and when completed there will have been utilized in construction hetween 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bricks. There will also have been employed 4. 000,000 poands of iron and hrass fittings and over 500,000 feet of hardwood flooring.

000.000 pounds of iron and brass fittings and over 800,000 feet of hardwood flooring.

The huilding is to be eqaipped with its own beating and lighting planta, embracing within its walls a powerbouse from which could be generated sufficient heat, illumination and general commercial power for a city of 7000 inhabitants. There will be in this structure 6000 incandescent lights, while in the neighborhood of 100 are lamps will be nsed in and around the building. Some idea of what this number of electric lights means will be disclosed when it is stated that cities like Richmond and Atlanta, with nearly 100,000 population each, illuminate their entire street systems with less than 300 are lights.

The structure will be finished some time next fall and within twelve months will house the 4000 mechanical operatives of that great branch of the federal service known as the government printing office. It will be more nearly fireproof than any building of its character in the world. It was found necessary that this should be the case not only because of the thousands of toxs of paper, cardboard and like material and of oils and luks, fout because of the fact that the

goverament desired to throw every element of safety around the thousands of men sad women who will ears their livelihood within its walls.

It was decided in 1898, after a prolonged and hitter coatroversy, to erect the new government printing office on the site where it is now hallding, and Congress oa March 3, 1899, authorized its erection under the direction and empervision of the chief of engineers of the army and the public priater. Congress at this time appropriated \$50,000 toward the execution of the work, the total cost of which was not to exceed \$2,000,000.

In order to meet the increased prices of ballding material sad of making the south end of the powerhouse extension the same height as the main building, the limit of cost was increased to \$2,429,000. The engineer in charge of the work recently made the statement that the giant edifice would be completed within this sum.

The employes in the new edifice for the government printing office will be provided with filtered and cooled water for drinking, which will be kept continuously circulating through pipes, with taps

Profit-Sharing Once More.

Profit-Sharing Once More.

The advantages of profit-sharing—so-called—to the capitalists, are very well shown by George Livesey in writing to the Times with reference to the charges which have been made is that paper ngainst British workmen and their naions. Mr. Idvesey has carned a reputation as a union smasher, his smashing having been successful only through the judicions manipulation of this bogus "profit-sharing." By the prospect of a mess of bonns-pottage the men of the South Metropolitan Gas company were laduced to surrender their right, of collective-bargsiaing. The result has been that the company has netted enormoas additional profits; the work done by the men has been greatly increased; in many instances their hoars of labor have been exteaded; while the bonns they have received, although it amounts to some thossands of pounds in the aggregate. The Nation's Big Printery.

In keeping with the national policy of world-wide expansion Uncle Sam la now huiding at the capital of the nation the globe, says the Washington Times. The huilding is located at the northwest corner of 'North Capitol and G atreets, and its massive frame of steel, which is filled in with granite and brick as high as the fifth slory, spreads itself over nate and one-half acres of ground.

The edifice is 408 feet long by 175 feer 3 inches wide and is seven stories high, in addition to the hasement and an attic. There is also a storage vanit extended; while the bonast they have been decived, nithough it amounts to some the sole of the nation when the sole of the nation when the sole of the most of the storage vanit of the statistic have yet hit upon to divert the strentien and width of the haiding.

In the erection of this structure 12, the strentier and th

United Mine Workers spent half a mil-ion dollars in strikes last year.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

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SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS

National Secretary on Finances.

We printed in last week's Hersid a brief reference to Secretary Greenbaum's report to the national committee, together with that portion referring to the work of Charles H. Vail, so far as the latter spakes of the historic H. Vail, so far as the latter spakes of the historic H. Vail, so far as the latter spakes of the respect of the creater of the subject as follows:

"According to the report of the credentials committee at the unity convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the create of accounting for 0607 members. In August, During August we received dues for only 821 members, or about 3 per cent. of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state committees of Callfornia, Connecticut, Keutucky and Washington paid dues in August for 750 members the unorganized states paying dues for 71 members. During this month our funds became so exhunsted, owing to extraordionary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on Angust 23 we were ohliged to issue an appeal for donations to all the state and local organizations. Heaf it not been for a timely donation of \$100,00 hy Comrade Geo. D. Herron, we would have found our selves seriously embarrassed for the means of committing our work.

"During September, the membership increased to 6867. We received dues for 2084 members or about 43 per cent. The state committees of Callifornia, Kentneky, New York and Washington paid dues in September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage two stenographers, and the expenditures for postage, printed mater, stationery and the general conduct of husiness increased proportionately that we became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 22 to write all of the interest of committees of The state committees of Callifornia, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Penasylva

competitions. The battle apread from int.
Massachment, Now Jensey, Yang, Jensey, Jense

leaving as in his debt to the amount of \$231.07.

"The balance of indebtedness incurred by as since Aacust 1, amounting 10 \$369.53, is due Charles H. Vail, part of which is for sniary and the rest for moneya advanced by his to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our ledebtedness on January 1, 1902, was \$217.43. The total smount of our assets was \$336.04, of which over \$500 is for debts due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance on account of money due the present national organization for due stamps. Deducting our assets from the gross liabilities leaves us with a net total indebtedness of \$1335.59.

As to delinquent revenues the report

As to delinquent revenues the report ces on to say:

as to heinquest revenues the report goes on to asy:

"It will be anparent to your committee that there has been a serious delinqueucy, from the very first, in what may be properly regarded as the lesitimate sources of our income. From the date of the Unity convention up to October 1, we received no national dues wheterer from Hinois. Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvaula. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in Angust and September based upon their representation at the convention, was \$227.50.

"The state committees of Jown, New

"The state committees of Iown, New Jersey, Terres and Missouri began pay-ling dues in November, although we bad previously received \$2.40 direct from io-for an old-age pension law.

cals in Texas and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missonri. The amount of dness which we should have received from the four states meationed during Angust, September and October, based on their representation at ludianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachasetts did not begin paying dnes, until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during Angust, September October and November, the sum of \$79.20.

Wisconsin shas not paid us daes since the Unity convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1, the sum of \$133.25. The total amount of dness which we should have received from August 1 to January 1, hased on the Indianapolis representation (and not inclading the increase of 50 per cent. In membership since then), was \$1694.

25. Deducting the total amount actually paid, \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership, we should have received a the five months \$1858.70. Deducting \$992.85 actual receipts from this innouat, leaves a deficiency of \$855.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one-half of the party indebtedness."

State Organization Completed.

The referendam vote to determine the choice between Comrades Seidel and Brockhansen for the state committee, resulting in the selection of the last asmed, is given below:

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The vote on officers of the state executive board shows E. H. Thomas elected secretary; G. Richter, treasurer, and J. Doerfler, Jr., literary agent. The vote

| n detail follows: | | Se Est | 4 |
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| | Thom- | Rich- | Doer |
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| Total | .It4 | 114 | 11 |
| | | | |

Social Democratic Forum.

In na interesting paper on "Race Cul-ture," which called out at its close an animated discussion, Dr. H. C. Berger at the Forum meeting last Sunday night had the following to say on economic en-wirequents.

animated discussion, Dr. H. C. Berger at the Forum meeting last Sunday night had the following to say on economic environment:

"On the first page of the world's history we see primitive man with his inherent instinct of self-press vation; prompted by his bodily wants, and taught by his environment, wrenching his food from the universe, defending himself against the wild beasts, with crude weapons, fashioned after the natural weapons of the heasts, imitating cluws, teeth, stings and even venom. This shows one form of the struggle for existence.

"We next see his weapons turned against one of his own species. This shows another struggle for existence,—competition. The battle spread from individual to clan, from clan to tribe, and finally nations were involved in warfare.

"In the commercial warfare now raging the three kinds of struggle for existence are represented:

"Iat. That of the individual for any existence at all.

"2d. That of the individual or race vitb outside forces—economic.

"The warrior that conquers all of these struggles proves himself fit indeed.

"Experience taught man the wisdoms of procuring shelter for his old age; love prompted him to provled for his family, the began to acquire property. Money came as a medium of exchange. He began to hoard that. Property and money were loved for their own sake as well as for their original use. The profit system by which goods are tarned from one hand to another to allow a marginal profit for each band came into vogue. Competition, aptly described as "life of trade, hut death of trader and consumer began. The 'fitter' accumulator of wealth survived in the struggle of man against man for weakth. Machinery displaced tools and labor; this, too, was owned by the capitalist." and the standard of success in

"Men began to speculate with money they OWED; rents, profits, laxes, luterest, came to be things to be figured. The fit united against the less fit; corporations sprang into existence.

"A corporation may be defined as a heartless business organism that assures its composing members of larger marginal dividends with less responsibility. Heaven and earth are being ransacked for means by which the resources nature provides for her children may be monopolized and turned luto substantisl profit for the few in the trust. The corporations is atma are being consumed by the trusts and we are fast approaching a one-master system divided lato two closses, one holding and controlling all the necessities of life, and the naems of making a livelibood, the other to whom the nse of these means offers the only possibility of making a living; still further enslaving itself by the competition of its members in their unxiety to obtain work.

"Man, by virtue of his reason and knowledge, has to a great extent hettered halp physical environment, and by a process of evolution, the social must follow competition. The tools and materials of production, oace the producers, are already owned collectively by the several stockholders of companies and trusts, though they are operated for private gain, for no stockholder owns any one particular material.

"Labor, too, is mountrating and tends to become common. The working provision is being ...spisced by a collectly."

"Labor, too, is "contrating and tends to become common. The working property is being "splitted by a collective grom" of laborers. Organized labor is concentrating labor. When the meaning production are held collectively by the trusts, and slabor is collective. In order to assure these means of production to all, society must be ambatituted for the rapitalist owners."

GENERAL NOTES.

F. G. Strickland has begun his work as tate organizer in Ohio.

state organizer in Ohio.

Karl Marx clubs are being organized in Massachusetts towns.

Comrade Napoleon Venuer of Minocan, Wis., is a duly accredited organizer ad is now making a tour of the state, te is prepared to serve the party herever possible and may be addressed

A meeting will be held for propaganda and organization at Zanke's hall. Elevinth and Finn streets, one block from the city limits, on Saturday night, February 15. German and English speakers will be present. The attendance of il Socialists in that section of the city is equested.

requested.

The nannal masked ball of the hrewers of Milwankee last Satarday night was one of the most successful ever given. It attracted an enormous crowd, estimated at 7000. One of its higgest features was a huriesque on the city council hy n purty of Social Democrata and this feature carried off the first prize.

this feature carried off the first prize.

A npiendid andience greeted Mrs. Corrine S. Brown at Kiel, Wis., last Saturdny night. Her subject was "Socialism and the Woman Question," and it was treated in the radical and intelligent manner for which the speaker is noted. A dance foilowed the lecture and the comrades cleared a nice sum for their local work.

The Socialists of Corrections

comrades cleared a nice sum for their fecal work.

The Socialists of Germany now have
four millian alguatures to petitions protesting against raising the tariff on foodstuffs. If the hill goes through, which
is probable, the Socialist vote will be
lacreased cnormonsly. Emperor William
is becoming nervous again sad has prohibited the circulstion of an Austrina
Socialist paper in the empire.

F. Marion Crawford, the well-known
aovelist, in an interview in New York a
few days ago, said he helieved the world
is drifting into socialism. "I hope and
belleve," he declared, "it will be the sociulism of Bebel, brought about by peaceful means and without a resort ta viotience." The method of Bebel and every
other Socialist is to gain a majority at
the polls.

The meeting of the autional committee

the Socialist is to gain a majority at the polls.

The meeting of the actional committee at St. Louis was attended by the following representatives of states: Carey, Massachasetts; Harriman, New York; Hayes, Ohio; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kansas; Boomer, Washington; Berger, Wisconsia: Turner, Missouri: Berlyn, Illinois; Oneal, Indiana: Roche, California; Ufert, New Jersey; Patnana, Dunn, Hildebrand and Hoehn, local quorum. There were coatesting delegates from Utah, Edler and Miss. Hazlitt: they were given o seat without vote.

Rev. Carl D. Thompson, pastor of the People's church of Elgin, Ill., read a statement to his congregation last Sunday in which he declared himself positively a Socialist. The only movement, he said, that is advancing to the solution of our social problem upon scientific principles and systematic methods is the Socialist party. He therefore proposes heaceforth to devote his time and energy to the canse of scientific Socialism. With the statement he offered his resignation and after April 1 will go to the Pacific const and there join J. Stitt Wilson and other Socialist comrades in the social crussede. Meanwhile he is lecturing for Socialism in Wilsconsin and illinois as far as his church duties will allow.

The Mexican Herald, probably the

nois as far as his church duties will allow.

The Mexican Herald, probably the nost infineatial paper in old Mexico, in Inviting capitulists to that country assures them that the "specter of socialism" will not trouble them. "The cause of socialism" says the Herald, "is undoubtedly gaining ground in the United States; it has its advocates in the pulpit af the land, in literature, and among many thoughtful journalists who have publicly to write quite opposite to what they feel. This is well understood in New York and Chicago, where in every newspaper office Socialists are as thick as Jesuits were once erroneously supposed to be. On all hands, among these open advocates or silent partners of socialism, the advance of the gigantic business and Industrial combinations is halled with pleasure. It is not eavy which is making converts to aocialism, but a growing feeling among thinking men that the only solution of the labor question is through collectivism."

McGrady vs. Rickaby.

Dr. Folkmar's Lectures.

Dr. Folkmar's Lectures.

Dr. Daniel Folkmar will give a course of lectures on "Looking Forward; or, Scientific Forecasts as a Basia for Ethics and Reform," at the Ethical building, 558 Jefferson street, beginning Sunday at 4:30 p. m. These lectures are an uttempt to popularize some of the results of his European study and embrace the following topics: "Races," "The Family Life," "The Moral and Religious Life, "The Intellectual Life," "The Industrial Life," and "The Political Life."

All the capital in the world came from the brains and the hands of the work-ing class. Don't forget that. Your class slone creates capital. All the capital necessary for a Socialist republic is su-perabundant in the brains and hands of the working class—the source of all capital.

To be Presented at the Pair and Carnival, Freie Gemeinde Hall, Feb. 24 to March 2.

The fair and kraehwinkel spectacle will be langurated with a grand parade at 7:30 on Monday, February 24, 1902 in which all members of the high council and other functionaries of "kraehwinkel" will take part. Immediately following lihe parade the mayor of Kraehwinkel will read his proclamation and issue instructions to the various officers of the carnival, after which there will be a reception of guesta. The city government of Kraehwinkel will be organized as follows: as follows:

ment of Kraenwinkel will be organized as follows:

Mayor Laurentius Pumperniekel City Clerk Hans Tatenklex City Attorney First Lucgeppeter Interpreter Stanislans Kandarwelsch City Registrar Johann Federfenbser City Treasurer Peter Klingelbeutel Constable Lonis Packan Night Watchauna Jacob Schlafrunetze Fire Chief Baithnear Schlanchle Teacher Diogenes Schmachtlappen Turnkey Conrad Eisengliter Postmistress Ursala Preimarke Theatre Director Blasina Tuthorn Doctor Pillius Quackasiber Town Crier Klas Schriehals Dog Catcher Schaldus Schladerhanes Forester Habertas Windbeutel In the transactian of the husiness affinrs of the picturesque village the following tradesmen and women will he cargaged:

Tallor Habakak Zwirnfaden

Habakuk Zwirnfaden
Crispinna Pechdrah
Zacharina Erbawurst
Dietrich Brechelsen
Nepomik Schartig
Sebastian Mehlwarm
Jonathan Stiakadora
Pankratina Wurmatie
Hiteroaynans Kuhfell
Enlaila Spritzgebacken
Jacobine Sehachtel
Sarah Veilchendur
Jarobine Sehachtel
Sarah Veilchendur
Lingerina Kuhfell
Ambrosins Gobian
Jereniaa Kungen
Jereniaa Kungen
Johann Schulerkuebel
Aboises Prozentek
Apoliodin Fenehetthee
Leatures of "Krueh-Tallor Shoemaker Buteher Loekswith Sclasorgriader . Habakuk Zwirnfader Raker Cigarmaker Woodtnraer Woodtnrner Tanner . . . Innkeeper . Cafe Dressmaker Milliner . . . Notions . . . Notions Clothing ... Wntchmsker Blacksmith Grocer Barber Sonpmaker Pawnshop Midwife ...

A few of the features of "Krueh-winkel" will be the City hall, Market square, Prison, Saekgasse and Feuchte Gasse.

Notes of the Fair.

The meeting of the Indies inst Thursday at Freic Gemeiude hall was well attended, nbom forty enthusiastic workers heling present.

"Kraehwiakel" committee has in The charge one of the higgest features, but the members are busying themselves with their duties and a great success is assured.

assured.

Trades union organizations are purchasing tiekets by the hundred. It is expected that when the doors open at 2 o'clock on February 24, not less than 10,000 tickets will have been sold.

Comrade Jesse Cox of Chicago wanted to do something more than pay for a few tickets, so he sent his check for \$5. The committee has so far token ao action to prevent other comrades doing the same.

Owing to a misanderstanding the hour for opening the Fair on February 24 has been announced for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It should have been 7 o'clock in the evening, as the entire day will be required to complete the arrangements at the ball.

the ball.

The next meeting of the Ind.es will be held at Freie Gemeinde hall in the afternoos of the first Thesday in February.

The musical and drammic taleat within the organizations will be relatored by other volunteers and a thoroughly enjoy able entertainment each evening is assured.

The Fair committee acknowledges the receipt of money for tickets from com-rades up to Saturday, January 25, as follows:

rades uli 10 Saturus, January 22, as foliows:

A. Frank, secretary, New Haven, Conn. \$1.26. Louis Jurchow, Liaceta, Ili. 1.29. J. H. Sanders, Bloomlagton, Il. 1.29. Oscar Itademacher, Pullinaas, Ili. 1.29. Oscar Itademacher, Pullinaas, Ili. 1.29. Thomas P. Tinraer, Cedaryllle, Cal. 1.22. Thomas P. Tinraer, Cedaryllle, Cal. 1.22. Thomas P. Tinraer, Cedaryllle, Cal. 1.22. Lonis Amstelo, secretary, Dover, N. H. 1.29. Lonis Amstelo, secretary, Dover, N. H. 1.29. Lonis Amstelo, secretary, Dover, N. H. 1.20. Costo, Chicago, Ili. 5.00. H. Moorman, Lonisville, Ky. 1.20. A. D. Chty, Marshalitown, Ia. 2.00. Thomas Howen, Mysilc, In. 1.20. Gustuy Friedrich, Rockville, Conn. 1.20. M. Engles, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.29. E./D. Thowbridge, Boston, Mass. 1.29. Andey Peterson, Wollace, Idaho, 1.20. Paul Corcoran, Burke, Idaho, 1.20. Paul Corcoran, Burke, Idaho, 1.20. Paul Corcoran, Burke, Idaho, 1.20. John T. Jones, Taylor, Pa. 1.20. Mrs. Corrine Brown, Chicago. 1.20. Tradal. 299.30

Total\$29.30

The Blessings of Temperance.

The Blessings of Temperance.

As extraordinary case of falliag to provide sufficient clothing for children has just been reported to the Narinshire police. The case is that of a farm servaut employed on Delnies farm, and residing at Fishertown. Delnies. Nairnshire. Investigation heing made, a boy of 14 months was foand nade of clothing. and it is understood that THE SAID CHILD HAD NEVER KNOWN WHAT IT WAS TO WEAR CLOTHING OF ANY DECSHIPTION. The child's skin appeared never to have been washed, and, from exposure, the dirthad got engrained in the skin. Wheis clothing was put on the child he was not comfortable, and was not satisfied until it was again removed. Another boy of 3 years was foand with only a worsted covering which came helfway down the child's back, the rest of the body helag untovered. Another of 6 years was somewhat better clothed. All the children were found rosy-cheeked, plump and henlith. Other two children are employed outside. The bonse is one room and the poor inmattes—five children nor father and mother—only possessed one bed, upon which was only one old blanket.

Question of how they all slept, the mother stated that bags of chaff were laid on the floor, which was only enrth, and there some of them passed the night. IT IS ALSO LARNED THAT THE PEOPLE —created and the more pititut.—Giasgow (Scotiand) Herald.

A NEW STORY BY TOLSTOY entitled "FATTY YEARS" begins in the February issue of THE COMEANE, which is the first American publication to print this new a ovel of the famous Russian writer.

of the famous Russian writer.

SPECIAL OPPER.

Those sending in the subscription price of \$1.00 before February 15th will receive Fasta the November and December issues of The Chikanan, containing the first chapters of william Morris "Newsfrom Nowhere," with Illustrations by H. O. Jentsach, or, if preferred, a beautiful large picture of Lao Tolstov. THE COMRADE,

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STATE OF WISCONSIN — Milwaukee Conaty—County Court—in Probate—in the matter of the estatu of Adolf Vogel, decreased.

conny—conny Court—in Probate—in the matter of the estatu of Adolf Vogel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adolf Vogel, tate of the city of Milwankee, in said county of Milwankee, deceased, having heen duly granted to Josef Sebmidt, by this court:

It is ordered. That the time from the date hereof natil and iselading the first Tresday of Angust. A. D. 1802, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all ciaima and demands of all persons against the said Adolf Vogel, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwankee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforcasid, and of that time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a cory of this order and notice; for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Hersid, a newspaper published in the county of Milwankee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this lith day af January, 1902.

ate hereof.
Dated this lith day af January, 1902.
By the court:
PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.
DR. THEODOR BURMEISTER, Aftorney,

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EV second and fourth Monday in each m at \$38 North Water street. Chris. W pbal. Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meery third Friday of the month, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Hunger, secretary,

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS the second Thursday evening of month at 614 State atreet.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets even first and third Thursday of the meet at southeast corner Reed street as National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formation) bolds free lectures ut the hall, oner Fourth avenue and Mineral streeters second and fourth Thursdays 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets the first and third Friday of the me at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Tweith a North avenne. Ed. Grundmann, Se-1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTII WARD BRANCH (ormerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and Ning avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEET every second and fourth Wednesday the mouth at 524 Clarke street. Man Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meeter second and fourth Wednesday Angust Bressler's ball, corner Twenteth and Chestnut atreeta. Dr. d. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebeautreet.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCE meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenae. Schwah, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

NINETEENTH WAITD BRANCH MEET every second and fourth Wednesday is the month in Meixner's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Villet atrees. Louis Baler secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCE meeta every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, or ner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCE (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaechter hall, Green Bny avenne, near Concadia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meeta every first and third Fri-dny of each month at Mneller's hall corner Twenty-third and Brown streets George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twe-ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTED Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bide. St. Louis, Mo. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Seretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwankee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTA meets every first and third Monday aver-ing of the month at Kaiser's hall. 25 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, se-retary: John Doerfler, trensurer, 701 Whe-nebago street.

Standard Socialist Literature.

LIBRARY VOLUMES. The Co-Operative Commonwealth: Gre

The Faris Commane; Benham.

The Eastern Question; Marx.

Six Centaries of Work and Wages; Royers.

Socialism; John Staart Mil.

Socialism and Unsocialism; Thos. Carlyls...

William Morrie; Poet, Artist, Socialist...

Fablan Easeaya in Socialism;

The Economics of Herbert Spencer; Owen.

Horace Greley; Farmer, Editor, Socialist;

Sothern.

News from Norths...

Bothern.

Beyond the Black Ocean; McGrady
Government Ownership in Production and
Distribution; Vrooman
History of Commune of 1871. Liesagaray.
(Translated from French he Eleanor
Marx Aveling.) Cloth, \$1.00; Library
Editior.

Bocialism from Genesis- to Revelations.

sm and Modern Science; Ferri. ADDRESS:

Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, In

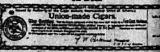
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